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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/784,122	02/20/2004	Joseph A. Perault	M2010-700119	5283

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EXAMINER	
CULLER, JILL E	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2854	

DATE MAILED: 04/04/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/784,122	PERAULT ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jill E. Culler	2854	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *20 February 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-21* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-3,9-11 and 17-21* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *4-8 and 12-16* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *07 February 2005* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *20040220*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to because in figures 6 and 10, reference numeral 72 appears to be indicating the web of material, but the specification on page 7, line 20 mentions arrows, 72. Also, in figure 8, reference numeral 70 appears to be indicating the web but the specification refers to 70 as the paper driver.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-3, 9-11, and 17-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,036,787 to Bennett et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,537,924 to Krause.

With respect to claims 1-3 and 10-11, Bennett et al. teaches a stencil wiper assembly, 10, for wiping a stencil 14, of a stencil printer, comprising a supply roller, 3, to receive a roll of material, 1, a take-up roller, 21, to receive used material; and a drive, 37, to move the material across the stencil between the supply roller and the take-up roller. See column 4, lines 2-11.

Bennett et al. does not teach that the supply roller is constructed and arranged to move between an operating position in which the module functions to wipe the stencil and a changing position in which the supply roller is accessible to change the roll of material or that the assembly further comprises pivot means for pivoting the supply roller between the operating and changing positions or a frame for supporting the supply roller, take-up roller and drive.

Krause teaches a quick-change material module of a for a cleaning assembly, the module comprising: a supply roller, 3, to receive a roll of material; a take-up roller, 5, to receive used material; and a drive, 20, to move the material across a cylinder

between the supply roller, 3, and the take-up roller, 5; see column 5, lines 14-22, wherein the supply roller is constructed and arranged to move between an operating position in which the module functions to wipe the cylinder and a changing position in which the supply roller is accessible to change the roll of material, using pivot means, 10, see column 6, lines 9-24, and a frame, 8, to support the supply roller, 3, the take-up roller, 5, and the drive, 20. See column 5, lines 44-63.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the stencil printer and cleaning assembly of Bennett et al. to have the quick change module of Krause in order to be able to change the roll of cleaning material more readily.

With respect to claims 9 and 17, Bennett et al. does not teach a fluid delivery assembly for wetting the material.

Krause teaches a fluid delivery assembly, 7, for wetting the material. See column 5, lines 27-33.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the fluid delivery assembly with the modified cleaning assembly of Bennett et al. to enhance the cleaning through the use of a solvent.

With respect to claims 18 and 19, Bennett et al. teaches a stencil wiper assembly, 10, for wiping a stencil 14, of a stencil printer, comprising a supply roller, 3, to receive a roll of material, 1, a take-up roller, 21, to receive used material; and a drive, 37, to move the material across the stencil between the supply roller and the take-up roller. See column 4, lines 2-11.

Bennett et al. does not disclose a method for changing a roll of material within a quick-change material module comprising: moving the material between the supply roller and take-up roller; pivoting the supply roller between an operating position in which the module functions to wipe the stencil and a changing position in which the supply roller is accessible to change the roll of material, and changing the roll of material.

Krause teaches a method for changing a roll of material comprising: moving the material between a supply roller, 3, and a take-up roller, 5, and pivoting the supply roller between an operating position in which the module functions to wipe the stencil and a changing position in which the supply roller is accessible to change the roll of material and changing the roll of material. See column 1, line 59 - column 2, line 19.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the cleaning method of Bennett et al. to have the quick change module and cleaning method of Krause in order to be able to change the roll of cleaning material more readily.

With respect to claims 20-21, Bennett et al. teaches a stencil printer comprising a stencil, 14, a material applicator to apply the material on the stencil, see column 1, lines 22-30, and a stencil wiper assembly, 10, for wiping a stencil 14, of a stencil printer, comprising a supply roller, 3, to receive a roll of material, 1, a take-up roller, 21, to receive used material; and a drive, 37, to move the material across the stencil between the supply roller and the take-up roller. See column 4, lines 2-11.

Bennett et al. does not teach means for moving the supply roller between an operating position in which the module functions to wipe the stencil and a changing position in which the supply roller is accessible to change the roll of material or that the assembly further comprises a frame for supporting the supply roller, take-up roller and drive, or moving means comprising at least one pivot arm connecting the supply roller to the frame.

Krause teaches a quick-change material module for a cleaning assembly, the module comprising: a supply roller, 3, to receive a roll of material; a take-up roller, 5, to receive used material; and a drive, 20, to move the material across a cylinder between the supply roller, 3, and the take-up roller, 5; see column 5, lines 14-22, wherein the supply roller is constructed and arranged to move between an operating position in which the module functions to wipe the cylinder and a changing position in which the supply roller is accessible to change the roll of material, using pivot means, 10, see column 6, lines 9-24, and a frame, 8, to support the supply roller, 3, the take-up roller, 5, and the drive, 20. See column 5, lines 44-63.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the stencil printer and cleaning assembly of Bennett et al. to have the quick change module of Krause in order to be able to change the roll of cleaning material more readily.

Allowable Subject Matter

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: The prior art does not teach or render obvious a cleaning assembly as claimed, particularly including pivot means comprising at least one pivot arm having one end rotatably attached to the supply roller and an opposite end pivotably attached to the frame.

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. U.S. Patent No. 5,50,650 to Murakami, U.S. Patent No. 5,275,104 to Corrado et al. and U.S. Patent No. 6,041,711 to Oyaizu et al. each teach a cleaning assembly having apparent similarities to the claimed subject matter.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jill E. Culler whose telephone number is (571) 272-2159. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Hirshfeld can be reached on (571) 272-2168. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

jec

Daniel J. Colilla
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Art Unit 2854